

A NEW APHID ON LETTUCE

(Homoptera)

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A yellowish-green aphid was collected in large numbers from the flowering stalks and seed heads of cultivated lettuce, *Lactuca sativa* L., at Parma, Idaho, September 25, 1947 and July 23, 1948, by Dr. H. C. Manis and Professor W. F. Barr of the University of Idaho, who furnished all of the specimens herein described. Dr. H. C. Manis reports that these may be the same as the unknown species of aphid which caused rather severe damage to seed lettuce in the Parma region in 1927. The 1949 infestation is considerably less than those of 1947 and 1948.

Since receiving these specimens reports of this same species have been received from Professor Miriam A. Palmer, who reported a heavy infestation on lettuce in her garden at Boulder, Colorado, in October, 1947. The Colorado specimens were compared with specimens collected in Idaho and are the same species.

Dr. F. C. Hottes has also reported receiving specimens of the same species from Dr. Herbert H. Ross, Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois, who collected them on lettuce in that state in July or September, 1948.

***Macrosiphum barri* Essig, new species**

(Fig. 1)

Alate viviparous female. Type. Head, thorax, antennae, black excepting bases of IV, V, and VI, which are pale; tips of femora, tibiae, and all of the tarsi, black. Knobbed hairs on abdomen as illustrated. Antennae with 13-13 circular sensoria nearly in a straight line on segment III. Length of segments: III, 0.57 mm.; IV, 0.38 mm.; V, 0.33 mm.; VI, 0.61 mm.; (base 0.15 mm. - 0.46 mm.). Cornicles cylindrical, somewhat enlarged at base and apically; slightly reticulated and constricted near tip. Arrangement of spines on head, antennae, and genital plate; on the rostrum; and base of the hind leg as indicated in the enlarged drawing. Wings with veins slightly pigmented close to margins; radial sector sharply curved and not extending to tip of wing; 2nd fork of media about midway from base to tip of wing.

Apterous viviparous female. Paratype. Pale yellowish or greenish throughout; rather slender; with short, curved, knobbed hairs arranged in 6 rows on the dorsum and a marginal row on each

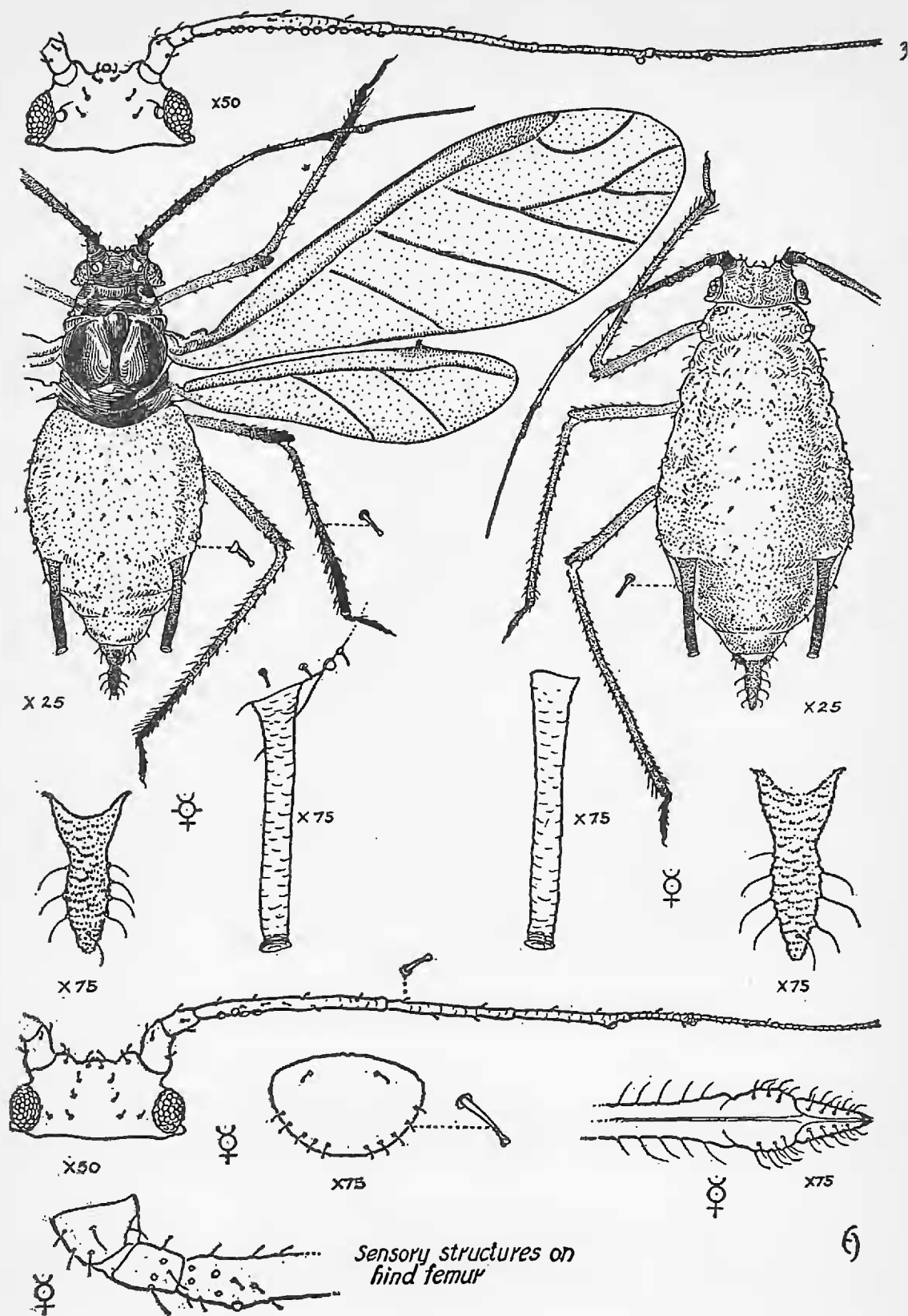


Fig. 1—*Macrosiphum barri* Essig. Alate and apterous viviparous females with details of heads, cornicles, setae, caudas, rostrum, anal plate, and base of hind leg of apterous female.

(Drawing by Frieda Abernathy).

side of the abdomen and a few also on the antennae. Antennal segments I, II, III, tips of IV and V, and all of VI; the cornicles, cauda, and tarsi dusky; lateral tubercles on prothorax and abdomen. Arrangement of spines and sensoria on head and antennae as shown in enlarged drawing. Segment III of antenna with 3 to 5 circular sensoria in a row on basal half (see Figure 1). Length of antennal segments: III, 0.54 mm.; IV, 0.34 mm.; V, 0.31 mm.; VI, 0.61 mm.; (base 0.15 mm. + unguis, 0.46 mm.). Cornicles nearly cylindrical, wide at bases, with flaring rim, somewhat reticulated near tips; length 0.46 mm. Cauda relatively slender, base swollen, tapering to a narrower median constriction, pointed; with about 8 hairs; length 0.32 mm.

Length of body 2 mm.

The type and 22 other alates and 22 apterae were studied and are preserved in diaphane on 15 glass microscopic slides. The type and certain paratypes are in the author's collection. Paratypes have also been presented to Professor Barr, University of Idaho, to the U. S. National Museum and to the California Academy of Sciences.

This species appears to be quite distinct from related species in this country and elsewhere.

From *Macrosiphum dirhodum* (Walker) it may be separated by the relatively shorter antennal segments, more secondary sensoria in the apterae and fewer in the alates and also by longer rostral hairs. It differs from *M. scariola* (Nevsky) (*Acyrtosiphon*) by the darker appendages and fewer sensoria in all forms and by the longer cauda.

Paratypes show considerable variation in the number of secondary sensoria in the alatae: from 11-17, and in the apterae: from 2-8. In the latter, the sensoria appear to divide into two as often shown by 3 on one side and 6 on the other.

A NEW SPECIES OF STIZOCERA FROM FLORIDA

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Gounelle has broadened and redefined *Stizocera* Serville to include a number of species which differ from the genotype in having the pronotum more or less tuberculate laterally. The following is a *Stizocera* in the sense of Gounelle.